

THE JOURNAL'S PRIZE CUP

Handsome Trophy to Be Contested For in the Bicycle Races.

International Meeting Promises to Be One of the Biggest Events of the Year—Personal Notes of Wheelmen.

Among the valuable prizes offered for speed at the coming Zigzag tournament to be held at the fair ground track on the 24th of this month, the Indianapolis Journal gives an elegant silver cup, with gold trimmings, for the best open mile time. This prize will probably be awarded as the first prize for the Zigzag championship, and will be kept in the State. It is twenty-two inches high, eight inches in diameter at the top and five at the base. The design is peculiarly beautiful, as well as appropriate. Space is left at either side of the engraved bicycle on the bowl for the inscription. The bicycle at the base stands in relief, a perfect silver miniature of the most approved style of bicycle make now in use. The decorative engraving is delicately and artistically displayed. The greater part of the cup is chased, which adds a brilliancy to the polished portions. As a work of art it will not be excelled, perhaps, by its plutocratic companions in



The Journal's Prize Cup.

metal. An idea of its particular design is expressed in the drawing. The grand tournament is not now so very far away, and from every evidence visible will be the largest ever held and probably the largest that ever will be held in this city. Thirty entries are now on the books, which comprise the best men in the United States in the art of navigating on wheels. The Chicago meeting, of course, has made possible the success of an international meeting here. Some of the best speed exhibited there will follow the circuit to this city. Nearly all the bicycle men of Indianapolis are now in Chicago, and will see that the best men will come from there to this city. The generous prizes offered will certainly persuade them to come, even though the Indianapolis boys among them failed. The two races to be run will all be exciting, the more so because of the prominent men who will compete. A. A. Zimmerman, of the New York Athletic Club, who has the enviable record of 2:04, will have a chance to repeat his victory over Omond, of England, whose list of championship medals would fill a column. Omond, until the last two years, held the world's championship for a mile. America then knocked him down, and Zimmerman picked it up at Chicago on the five-mile pull. These giants of speed will be pitted here on the 24th. William Wandle, of Massachusetts, who has a mark of 3:05 on time, may distinguish himself here. Then there will be present W. C. Sanger, of Milwaukee, whose fall at Chicago this week probably lost him many honors. Mr. Sanger's record, in competition, is away down to 2:00, and that means volumes to pace makers. J. D. Johnson, who beat "Zim" the other day in a five-mile race, will come, as well as H. C. Tyler. Besides these there will be a regiment of other notable wheelmen who will run for the championship \$1,000 cup. The great trick rider, Canary, will entertain visitors between heats. In the evening the Zigzag Club will give a lantern parade. Gold medals will be awarded to persons having the most suitable decorations. This feature of the day will be greeted as an original idea, worth some appreciation.

Wheeling Notes.

Last week, Thursday, a twenty-mile road race took place at Hanover, Me. The John Kress Wheelmen is the name of a recently-organized New York club. The complete entry list of the international tournament included 135 names. The proposed diamond tournament at Monroe, Ind., has been declared off. The Milwaukee papers were very modest in their praise of Sanger after his wonderful mile in 2:00.45. George C. Smith's trainer is Dick Sullivan, who some years ago fought Dixon to a draw in six rounds. Monties says that records should be all unspaced. He declares that to be the only way of properly gauging a man's worth.

E. A. McDuffee has, at two recent race meets, one of which was at Lynn, Mass., carried away over five hundred dollars' worth of prizes. George C. Smith was sent home from Detroit a sick man. He will not race again this year, in all probability, as he needs a six months' rest.

The road race of the Capital City Wheelmen, of Sacramento, Cal., Sunday, July 30, was won by C. H. Vanderbilt; Hill second and Hamilton third.

Referee O. S. Bunnell, of the cash prize league, gives the definition of an amateur: "A man who never has, never can and never will win a race."

Pittsburg has given up the idea of coming into the international circuit. The Homewood Driving Park people wanted a fortune for the use of the park.

Frank Walker, had been properly timed, would today hold the two-mile record in competition at 4:41.25. His three-mile record of 7:21 will stand.

Eddie Nelson, of Springfield, is the last to go over to the cash prize league. He has already applied for a license, and states that after the Chicago meet he will commence active work for the cash prizes.

The Postoffice Cyclers, of Newark, N. J., will hold a five-mile race, Labor Day, for a trophy given by a Newark paper. The Postoffice Cyclers are practically a new club, but is taking rank among the best of Jersey clubs.

Handicapping is done on the supposition that all will start. When a number stay out it leaves oftentimes long stretches between and knocks all the handicapper's work into a cocked hat. For this he is too often censured.

Birdie Munger is shortly to build a ten-pound racing wheel to ride. He aims to beat Jerry's record, 11 1/2 pounds. A fourteen-pound Arrow has been ridden by Dickinson on Indianapolis streets repeatedly.

Joseph Stille, of the Keatinge Cycle Club, at Greendale, Mass., made a successful ef-

fort to lower the record of 3 hours 31 minutes between Washington square, Worcester, and the Chestnut-hill reservoir, Boston, recently doing the distance in 3 hours 28 minutes.

Toledo seriously contemplated taking Columbus' dates in the international circuit. R. H. Chapman, on whose shoulders the greater part of the work of the former meet devolved, discouraged the idea and the project fell through.

Zimmer now has hair of a decidedly reddish tinge. His "horn," too, is gone. Backus, his trainer, says that Zim bathed his head in champagne with some wild enthusiasm while abroad, and then raced in the sun, the process bleaching him.

Canadian racing men competing at Detroit were required to stay at the Windsor Hotel by the custom authorities, who would not allow them to keep their machines in the United States over twenty-four hours without a deposit of half the value.

PLOT TO KILL ANDERSON.

The Man Who Once Escaped Being Lynched by Coal Creek Miners Again in Danger.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Capt. Kellar Anderson, commander of the State troops at Fort Anderson, is in Knoxville. When asked as to the situation of affairs in Coal Creek valley, he said it was exciting. He could not say whether there would be any trouble between the miners and soldiers or not. A rumor was current at Knoxville to-day that three miners were killed at Bristolville this morning, but this he proved to be without foundation. Captain Anderson says that he has discovered a plot by the miners to kill himself and the soldiers from ambush when they appeared alone outside the fort, but precautions have been taken to prevent their being surprised.

General Carnes, of Memphis, arrived here to-day, having come by request of Adjutant General Fife to discuss the Coal Creek situation. No action of any kind was taken, as no war was deemed necessary in view of the fact that reports indicate that trouble at Coal Creek will be averted. No orders were issued from the Adjutant General's office to-day.

HERE'S A DOG STORY.

The Brute Attacks Highwayman and Escapes with His Master's Purse.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Aug. 12.—A black spaniel last night earned a square living for the rest of his life from his master, George Rohan, a farmer of Chemung, N. Y. Mr. Rohan came here to invest in some land. He carried a wallet containing \$2,100 when he was attacked by three highwaymen who wore masks. Rohan seized a fence rail, but after a hard fight was knocked down. The men piled on top of him and then the dog took a hand. His sudden attack frightened the robbers for a moment, and Rohan thrust his wallet into the dog's mouth. The intelligent animal scampered off into the woods. The robbers shot at the animal repeatedly, but to no purpose. Rohan was badly used up, but when the animal came back to him in five minutes, still bearing the wallet, he seized it in his arms and covered it with kisses. He lost no time getting away from the vicinity.

BITS OF FASHION.

The wearing of necklaces in the morning and on the streets is in favor. It is said to be the most popular, and are certainly pretty, with a summer gown cut low at the throat.

With the new basket-plaited Eulalia coiffure a high Spanish comb is made use of instead of one or two long jeweled hairpins. The top of the comb is set with Irish brims, and the comb is often set in slits in the coiffure in a manner that is very becoming to some women, while it makes others appear ridiculous.

A handsome berthe, to be worn with a low-cut dress, is of fine thread lace, that creamy tint which indicates age, and has a ribbon in it to match the gown, and can be changed to harmonize with different toilets. This is merely a full raille of deep lace, with one of a narrower width at the top, with the ribbon between. This raille effect is to be placed from shoulder to shoulder, and around the plain top edge of the bodice.

A characteristic feature of the season's fashions is the use of all kinds of thin black materials, in combination with colors and, more striking and beautiful still, with a degradation of white. One of the gauzy gowns in vogue here is made dresy and brilliant, and the addition of three white lace flounces above the hips, falling from a belt of jet. The bodice, shirred over the bust, shows a yoke of lace, and lace ruffles fall over the sleeves.

It is rather looks as if round-waisted bodices were to be superseded by pointed ones next season, but it is somewhat early in the day to make sure of such a trivial detail. The pointed bodice may also find its way into the basque bodices, which some dressmakers are ready to declare promise most surely for the future. There is no doubt we are in a period of transition. Various experiments are being made in this, as in other matters.

There seems no definite style in the present modes. The skirts are close on the hips, and full at the base, the upper part of the corset and sleeves very much ornamented and frilled, so as to widen the shoulders and make the waist look small. These toilets are rather boisterous when exaggerated. However, there is a novelty, or rather a reappearance coming in again, namely, trimming round the lower part of the corset, either basque or tabe. These are timely appearing, and very small; but it is not unlikely they will come into favor again.

Various kinds of lace made use of include imitations of the costliest kinds, and these imitations are so successful and so handsome that they surprise even the most student of lace in all its varieties. Now that all the effects of dress aim at widening, whether across the shoulders or at the base of the skirt, it would be impossible for any but the very wealthy to make use of real lace in the costume effects of trimming imperatively demanded by reigning modes, and this demand brings in exquisite examples of points de Venise, Venise Maureque, point de Bruges and point duchesse, besides Bourdon lace and guipure, and the better examples of torchon, decorate cotton goods. Besides all these, there is the cotton guipure and various silk laces, including the much-liked butter-colored silk lace, which has become a decided favorite and decorates certain fabrics very prettily, as, for example, China, India and Japanese silks, as well as foulard.

ETHICS OF RICHES.

How Much Money May a Man Acquire Honestly in a Lifetime.

New York Press. It used to be said that no man can accumulate \$1,000,000 of his own in his own lifetime without doing injustice to some one or making some other poorer by his own thrift. This was probably true before the modern age of improved machinery and great inventions. It may be that even in these times no man can make \$1,000,000 honestly in his own active life without making others work for him. This is saying but little, however, because as soon as a man has saved by his own toil \$5,000 he has enough capital, if rightly used, to employ one other man. As soon as he has saved \$10,000 the average man is the employer of four other men, and is on the road to become a millionaire, monopolist, plutocrat and other things that campaign orators hold up as something which voters ought to put down. Yet the voters and the orators ask nothing better than to become one of that hated class.

John Stephenson, the great car builder who was buried last Saturday, is an illustration of what legitimate industry will do in this wonderful country. He started with nothing and he left about \$8,000,000. He began at seventeen, working for \$1 a week, and he died at eighty-four, leaving an income of \$10,000 a week. Yet it was all honestly earned.

It is said that Stephenson never invested a dollar in his life in speculation. He simply built with his own hands the first street car ever made, and he sold it for \$3,000 other men building his street cars for almost every country on the face of the globe. His great fortune and the esteem in which all his men held him were the result of "the \$1,000,000 honestly earned" can be placed upon legitimate enterprise and industry in this country.

WILL FALL INTO THE SUN

Comments on Camille Flammarion's Articles on the End of the World.

Old Sol Will Eat Up His Planetary Children One After the Other and Thus Renew His Fading Life for a Few Years.

San Francisco Chronicle.

In his Popular Astronomy, a periodical that appears monthly, Camille Flammarion has published six articles on the end of the world, astronomically considered. The theory on which he bases his conclusions is not new, but it has never before been embellished with such a luxury of detail. The views of the scientists of late years do not, it is to be observed, correspond with those of the Biblical writers, who believe that at the final catastrophe the heavens would be rolled together like a scroll and the earth melt with fervent heat, drawing their infernal doubles from volcanoes, earthquakes, hot springs and burning wells and the phenomena of electricity as displayed in thunderstorms. Now it is generally thought that, like the moon, the earth will gradually lose its atmosphere and its water, the chemical elements of which will be absorbed by the soil, and perish of cold. Other accidents may cause its destruction, such as contact with comets or other bodies wandering invisible in space, but M. Flammarion does not consider these casualties as probable. Another process of nature is meanwhile going on, to-wit, the gradual leveling of the earth by the action of rain and rivers constantly washing down the high lands into the sea, which would, in four million years, place the entire surface of the earth under water, not the ocean itself being gradually diminished in volume. The process of absorption will proceed a little more rapidly than the leveling process, and should any human beings remain on the surface of the globe four million years from date they will be permitted to perish by cold rather than by drowning, the former mode of death being attended with less suffering. Mars being smaller than the earth, and a little further from the sun, is in a more advanced state of decay, for it has not a single body of water deserving the name ocean, but only internal seas like the Caspian and the Mediterranean, connected by canals.

The writer occupies himself principally with the manner in which the end of the world is likely to happen, without from time to time pausing to consider the fate of its inhabitants, although he appears to think that a few men and specimens of certain species of animals will linger on the surface of the globe until the end of the world. He says that the process of nature are slow, though sure, will not arrive for 10,000,000 years yet. According to certain authorities in geology, the coal supply of Great Britain, the most extensive in the world, will be exhausted in a thousand years. The Chronicle has already expressed its opinion that the process of nature will have been exhausted long before that time if the consumption goes on at the present rate, and that probably even sooner it will remain for fuel, but industry for manufacturing purposes only the scanty supply of wood furnished by fruit and ornamental trees and by artificial forests, while the winters are constantly growing colder and the population of the world more numerous and exacting.

The world, having lost all the elements which sustained life, will go on revolving around the sun, and its life-sustaining mission will devolve probably on Jupiter and Saturn, which, being much larger, have taken much more time to arrive at the condition of solidity which renders life possible. These planets will pass through a series of similar geological conditions, and will perish in precisely the same manner. Then the sun, having gradually lost its heat, will live on for an indefinite period surrounded by its dead planets, which will fall into it one after the other, each as it falls acting as fuel and aiding to continue for awhile the combustion which furnished heat and life to so many worlds. This portion of his subject is minutely argued by Camille Flammarion. In his opinion the fall of the earth into the sun will precede the extinction of man by five years. The fall of the planet Venus eighty-four years, the fall of Mercury seven years, of Mars thirteen years, of Jupiter 32,354 years, of Saturn 302 years, of Uranus 1,610 years and of Neptune 1,800 years. That is to say, the fall of the planets into the sun will only prolong its existence, which goes on by condensation, as it is the fall of other bodies into it, only 46,000 years, a mere speck of time compared with the periods already mentioned. The unsentimental mind ventures to leave these figures measuring of the future with such precision, but as no one can prove that the sun is not immortal no one can prove that the scheme of the astronomer is not correct.

After all the planets and all the meteors of the solar system have fallen into the sun, its surface will be covered by a solid and hard enough to develop vegetation, and perhaps animal life, but the solar flora and fauna will bear but slight resemblance to those with which we are familiar. This is what M. Flammarion thinks, at least, and his deductions are logical, his premises being granted. Then will, as regards development and decay of life, go through the same process as the earth and will have the same end. All the stars of the firmament will perish in this manner, after having received into their bosom all the planets which were once a part of themselves, and for millions, perhaps billions of years they will be only darkness in the infinity of space, where all is now so brilliant. Then the dead sun of our system, after having wandered blind and unacknowledged for an unmeasured period in the eternal space, will collide with the dead sun of another system, while other dead suns will collide with one another until the entire universe is reduced to its original condition of nebulous matter, and in this nebulous matter will commence gyratory movements that will finally end in the evolution of new suns, stars and planets precisely like those we see at present, and destined to the same growth and decay. But, as already remarked, this theory is not new, and only varies from the statement of it by other writers in a certain multiplicity of details and an exactitude of dates that will not always be accurate.

The Country's Warning.

From forces where no fires burn. From mills where wheels no longer turn, From looms or which no shuttles leap, From merchants' shops—which shelves keep, From banks gone up, from stocks gone down, From God-made country, man-made town, From Wall street men, from sons of toil, From the bronzed tillers of the soil, From North, from South, from East, from West, Business is crying with a zest— "Don't monkey with the tariff."

—New York Tribune.

Mrs. LYNDY CRAIG, for ten years a teacher in the City's High School of San Francisco, has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California.

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